

# Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

What a jimmical time the Whisky Trust is having.

The king is dead and in Kansas the queen and the ten spot too.

The Chicago papers are advising their readers to thaw their water before drinking.

Push and progress will accomplish wonders and Wichita has always had a surplus of both.

If Wichita had no other advantages than her climate she would become great city.

And to think that that old and influential factor in Kansas politics, Mr. Jack Pot is dead.

With passes and playing cards shut off Kansas has dealt a bodyblow to the card-board trust.

There are number of virtues in staying at home, among them the dangers of travel on land and sea.

It is remarked by Judge that the coming woman doesn't know what she wants, but she is going to get it.

People who live in silver houses do not propose to have their neighbors throwing gold brick-bats at them.

An old philosopher once declared that talk was cheap. But think what this present Congress has cost the country.

The cool way in which the silver men refuse to be scared is at once painful and embarrassing to the gold bugs.

The duties of an income tax collector are not enviable. He will be brought face to face with poverty every day.

The spectacle of Grover Cleveland calling on the Republicans for help is astounding but it was just the thing to do.

It was just China's luck. No sooner did public interest in the war die out than China began to win some of the battles.

Lucien Baker appears to be unusually lucky. No one has yet discovered a resemblance in him to Napoleon Bonaparte.

Usually a man who holds four aces regards himself in luck but in Kansas is liable to send him to the penitentiary.

It doesn't take big nations more than three months to agree to fight. There ought to be a lesson in this to the pugilists.

Cherokee Bill has himself fallen a prey to the prevalent craze among the out-laws for allowing themselves to be caught.

The startling news was given out from Paris yesterday that there had no change of presidents in the last twenty four hours.

As a matter of fact it looks very much like the government of Hawaii was inclined to foster the fake dispatch as a public institution.

Every thing in Wichita indicates better times. The streets are livelier, the people happier and business in legitimate lines better than it has been for years.

Mrs. Lease having solved the question of the problem of civilization, will please pass upon that mooted discussion respecting the habitation of Mars.

If Oklahoma expects a big emigration in the Spring Oklahoma will not be disappointed. The whole south west is going to share in that immigration.

If Guatemala and Mexico will resign the hope of the stage a few seconds, Mt. Hope and Andale of Sedgewick county would like to settle their little dispute.

Somebody in northern Kansas is talking about sending aid to the people of southern Kansas. Come off the perch. The people of southern Kansas want no aid.

Since Guatemala has secured the promise of the other Central American states, Mexico is not able to see the necessity for war with the violence she did a week ago.

Max O'Rell says there is no typical American man but there is a typical American woman. The reason for this is that the American man hasn't time to be typical.

A man who volunteered the information yesterday on the street that the way to make a dollar awful slick was to grease it was promptly and unceremoniously knocked down.

In the opinion of the Kansas City Journal there are people in this country who believe that the nation would live, breathe and have its being if the gold reserve would get down to 30 cents.

Dr. Parkhurst has already put in print a book entitled: "Our Fight with Tammany." One of the best things about Napoleon is that he didn't attempt to write a book to tell how he did it.

When the Young Crowd of Kansas in its speeches expands on the glories of Ad Astra per Aspera, it is just as well for the young man to wind his index finger around a political plum every time he gets a chance.

The Oklahoma legislature was about to advise President Cleveland not to issue any more bonds when the thought struck one of the members like an inspiration that it was none of the Oklahoma legislature's business.

The Lawrence Journal wants to know how many of the papers that are crying against the money received by the state printer would howl if their editor were state printer. Such a question as that should be postponed until 1900.

## THE WOLVES ARE AFTER THEM.

Demagogues come and go, political parties rise and fall, but the convictions of the people survive the wrecks of dynasties, and in the end sustain the state. Machinations, sooner or later, go down before fundamental principles, and personal interests and individual idiosyncracies are finally swept aside by majority sentiment, either through brute force or constitutional law.

It has been but a few years since the Eagle made itself felt from one end of Kansas to the other by persistently declaring that if the Republican party of the state did not assert itself superior to its barnacle losses and cut out the extreme notions of impractical men, annually injected as planks in the party platform, that the party which had founded the state and made it all that it is, would be swept aside. Because we pointed out the undisputed fact that our political leaders, in their subservience to extreme elements had lost sight of the living principles of the national Republican party, in their selfish and greedy ambition, our protests came to be called by the papers and politicians of the state "Murdoch's Rebellion."

The individual rule, however, continued to hold sway, and the Bills and Dicks and Bens and Jerrys, as potent politicians and as political preachers, held on to their course of state and church, of "good Lord and good devil" promising Paradise in their platforms and giving the people lades in their laws of hypocritical rule until the "Murdoch Rebellion" became an accomplished revolution with the sorriest lot of booties and thieves in power and the extremist horde of wild-eyed dangerous cranks to enact laws that ever cured a state. And so for two years Kansas has been the jest and byword of all the peoples of her sister states, losing not only her good name but her credit to the extent of financially ruining thousands upon thousands of her best citizens, many of them being driven away beyond the borders of the state to seek chances for a new start in life.

But despite all the discouraging things of the Tom, Dick and Harry regime of barnacles, and of the "robbers-roost" rule of the past two years, the great majority of the men of the commonwealth held to their old time belief in the national Republican party, and on a platform which ignored prohibition, female suffrage, free salivation and the like, overwhelmingly elected their ticket in November last.

So, with the Republican party again in power, Kansas is looking hopefully upward. But the wolves, hungry from a constrained abstinence of two years, are on the track of the administrative officers just sworn in, and the lesson learned of two years of Pop malfeasance and of venality is in danger of being lost, lost upon the political leaders and lost to the body of the Republican party. The same elements which upon the one hand were wont to force the party into all kinds of extreme dictations and illiberal attitudes, and upon the other listen to, recognize and patronize the circle, which died only ever diminished, is seeking, with all the advantage that comes of adeptness, experience and of plausibility, to capture the new administration.

The old wolves, many of them in sheep's clothing, are on the track, are at the very heels of our newly chosen captains and the fear is that they may forget the promises of the campaign, lose their heads and fall—fall not as martyrs but as victims.

ELIMINATION OF TAMMANY.

It is when the clouds grow darkest about the horizon that we look most hopefully for the ray of light that betokens a clear sky somewhere. What with the Democrats in power for two years, our revenues have been cut off, the treasury is empty, and our national finances are in a most deplorable condition, there is yet a star in the firmament—a brighter ray of hope that all is not lost in the fatal shuffle of '92. It happens that the very element which had most to do in bringing about this great upheaval, has in the very act, so effectively doubled back on itself as to disrupt its own organization. It is needless to say that Tammany is routed, horse, foot and dragoon, and through its own infernal corruption, stands in the humiliating attitude of begging for quarter—its leaders baffled, some of them in prison, others rendering each other with the same bloodthirsty, blood-sucking avidity with which they were wont to devour other foes in the day of their prosperity. Tammany is dead—an epitaph in three words, fraught with more meaning to the perpetuity of our institutions than any line or phrase of American history.

The chase to Democratic rule has been bad enough; the demoralization of business has been costly enough, but it is comforting to know that the arch enemy has gone down the general ruin. The loyal voters of the country may take courage in the fact that in subsequent campaigns the empire state—the pivotal state in all national elections—is no longer held in the coil of this insidious monster. Henceforth men and measures may be considered on their merits. Party policies and national issues will figure as vital matters to be settled at the polls. Per contra it will not be the dictum of a boss, a thief or a perjured villain that determines who are to fill the offices, or what is to be the destiny of this great nation. The majority—irresistible in its power as the ocean tide, has decreed that these rakes in the body politic shall die the death they deserve. Through local influence, supplemented by the universal contempt of the people at large, their midnight plots have been exposed, till there is not a school-

boy in the country who could not vote intelligently to keep them down. This is the gang who elected Grover Cleveland. This is the influence which subverted the will and choice of an honest majority of the people, and the result with its "reforms" and "object lessons" has been as bad enough, but its sinuous, stinking form lies festering in the bright sunlight—under the rolling thunder of their departing greatness is, to the people, the cheering echo of better government.

## RESTRICTION ON GAMBLING, WHICH?

The sweeping gambling bill has passed both senate and house in Kansas. The viciousness of gambling and its deleterious effects on man are known. No man can deny them. Gambling weakens the morals and dulls the edge of husbandry. It leads to idleness and vice.

Kansas long ago set the pace for fighting evils by legislation. In this line the present gambling law is an extreme measure. If its provisions are quoted correctly an officer of the law can invade a private residence and arrest everyone present at a game of cards. The penalties provided are extreme—unusually extreme. It is said the law provides the penalty of the penitentiary for the man who is caught in a gambling house.

The enforcement of the law will be its test. The authorities in the large cities like Boston, New York and Chicago have long struggled against gambling shops. The newspapers and the voters in general and the police powers have time and time again united to wipe out gambling and they never have succeeded with anything like permanent success. The authorities, after long struggles, have declared that it was possible to restrict gambling; not to abolish it.

It remains to be seen whether public sentiment, the newspapers and the police power is stronger in Kansas than this combination has shown itself to be in other states.

The authorities will discover one thing quickly. The law in itself will not abolish gambling. Men who have spent years at gambling will continue to gamble in face of the law and its penalties. If one trespasser is made an example of and for a game of cards is sent to the penitentiary, it will not deter others from entering a game with as much zest and fearlessness as ever.

So the authorities, in enforcing the new gambling law will find plenty to do. And it may be that they, like the authorities in the large cities of the land, will come to say some day: "We can restrict gambling; we cannot abolish it."

When we find a way to preserve our gold reserve we will pass the receipt over to France and she may be able to keep her residents.

Deleware has had a Senatorial deadlock now for about four weeks. The nerve resistance of Kansas could hardly stand a deadlock of four days.

Irrigation will settle some of the transportation difficulties of Kansas too. With irrigation ditches and the usual wind from the north a man in northern Kansas can put on his skates in the morning and round up in Texas before sun-set.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FOR KANSAS.

Kansas City Star: State Senator Dillard of Kansas is the author of a joint resolution which provides that the proposition to call a convention to prepare a new constitution for Kansas be submitted to the people for a vote at the next general election. This resolution has been adopted by the senate in the Kansas legislature and now is before the house. It will be an excellent thing for Kansas if the resolution be passed by the lower house and the first step taken which will ultimately bring a new constitution to Kansas, for the one crying need of Kansas is a new constitution. If the joint resolution should pass immediately, it would be at least three years, and possibly four, before the new constitution could be in force, and in that time the people would have ample time to discuss the things which a number of years have been packed away on political shelves, to be taken up when the constitution is finally brought before the people. The present would perhaps be the best time for this discussion. Political parties are very evenly divided on the subject of entering upon a new era. The pioneer is passing away, even out on the high prairie where the settlements are less than a decade old. The next century will bring many new things to Kansas, and not the least of these should be the new constitution at its threshold.

The present constitution of Kansas was made in 1859, for a state of less than 100,000 people. The central portion of Kansas, which is now thickly populated, was the border land of civilization. Western Kansas was a wilderness. The constitution does not indicate that the people who made it had any comprehension of the great state that was to be. The provision for the number of members of the legislature in the constitution is vague, and legislative enactments have since been necessary to make the intention clear. The state university, which has grown up since the state was admitted to the union, has to depend upon legislative appropriation from year to year for its maintenance. The best state universities in America are organized under the state constitutions, and special taxes are levied upon the people to support them. The judicial appointment and the supreme court are made to suit a smaller commonwealth. The powers of the railroad commissioner are not sufficiently guaranteed. To enforce a law always brings on a lawsuit. The entire statutes of the state need an overhauling and codifying.

A constitutional convention has been recommended for the past ten years by governors of Kansas in their biennial messages. The best citizens of the state admit that it is the only way the state will ever be able to untangle many a legal knot. Every interest seems to point to the wisdom of calling such a convention now.

Is Far Superior to Some.

Cheney Sentinel: The Wichita Eagle is sending out samples of lines produced by the new typesetting machines. The process is entirely new to this western country and there are but few papers in Kansas that are able to afford this modern luxury. To the Wichita Eagle, however, can easily afford these modern machines as it has always been the best daily paper west of the Missis-

sippi river and cannot afford to do without an efficient printing press especially when such things add to its metropolitan dignity as the first paper in Kansas. Since January 1st, the Daily Eagle as a news gatherer, is equal to any papers east or west and far superior to many of the so-called metropolitan journals of the east.

In the Front Rank.

Mulvane Record: We are not setting our type by machinery but the following line.

Record, Mulvane.

was made in the office of the Wichita Daily Eagle, on a Mergenthaler machine, and is called a linotype. The Eagle makes about 6,000 these of lines every night, and gives more news than any other paper west of the Mississippi river. The Eagle keeps right in the front rank of the great movement, that has made sunny side of Kansas the best part of the United States. The linotype, printed above, was made in 2 1/2 seconds.

It Will Visit the Office.

Manchester Journal: R. P. Murdoch, business manager of the Daily Eagle at Wichita, this week sent us a small piece of metal bearing the words "Record," upon its face, and which is called a linotype. He says the Eagle contains over 5,000 linotypes every morning and that after being used they are melted over again and constructed into new lines the following night by a machine which is known as the Mergenthaler. The linotype above referred to is said to have been made in about 2 1/2 seconds. We have noticed a marked improvement in the Eagle in amount of reading matter furnished since it put in type setting machinery, and it is our determination to visit the Eagle office one of these days and find out how it is done.

Says It is a Daisy.

Coway Springs Star: The Wichita Eagle sent us a sample of the work done on the new linotype machine, with which the type is now set for the daily Eagle. The linotype contained the name of our paper and town and was made in two and three-fourth seconds. The Eagle as a newspaper, is knocking them all out now. It's a daisy.

Curious People.

Herod is a justice of the peace in St. Francois county, Mo. Human Wolf is the name of a men's furnisher in Philadelphia. Paul Wilson, of Concord, Ky., unable to cure an aching tooth hanged himself.

A Superior Wis. man asks a divorce from his wife on the ground that she is an atheist. Mrs. Maria Lawrence of Palmer, Mass., is a member of the fire department of that city.

Two quarts of hard cider proved too much for a farmer near Cannadaga. His funeral was Wednesday.

No Changes in Shakespeare.

One of the city fathers of Cracow has just shown his erudition and zeal in the cause of international trade by appending to his official "permit" for the performance of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" this note: "This place is permitted to perform the play of Julius Caesar, who appeared therein do not wear the uniform of the Austrian Regular Army."

## MUCH IN A NAME.

From the Youth's Companion.

There was an interesting scene at the old English town of Richmond on the sixteenth of July last. Queen Victoria, the then czarvitch of Russia and his then betrothed, Princess Alix, and a considerable retinue of other "royalties" went out to the residence of the duke and duchess of Teck, the "White Lodge." There, in the great drawing-room, the queen and her retinue assembled. Presently a nurse entered, bearing the infant prince who, if all goes well, will some day be king of England—the baby son of the duke of York, and great-grandson of the queen.

The baby was first handed to a lady in waiting, to be given by her to the queen; for the queen could not take a baby from a nurse. This lady gave him to the aged queen, who held him a moment, and then handed him over to the archbishop of Canterbury. The archbishop baptized him with water brought from the river Jordan, and called him Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.

All these names were bestowed with a purpose. The first is that borne already by six English kings; the second is that of the prince's great grandfather, the prince consort of the queen; and both together, though in reversed order, are borne by his grandfather, the prince of Wales.

The name Christian is that of the king of Denmark, father of the princess of Wales, who was one of the little prince's sponsors; and it also suggests a reminder that, in these times of doubt, the English royal house wishes to remain assertively Christian.

George is the name of the prince's father, and of four English kings, and the four last names are those of the patron saints of the four parts of the British kingdom—George of England; Andrew, of Scotland; Patrick, of Ireland, and David of Wales.

But the prince, of course, will never habitually bear all these names. He will doubtless be known for a time—until a dual title is bestowed upon him at his maturity—simply as Prince Edward. The full name symbolizes a good deal, but it is bestowed only to be flung on all except the most formal occasions.

## AN UNSELFISH LIFE.

From the Youth's Companion.

A bright young fellow entered Harvard college, and displayed marked capacity and talent for scientific pursuits. He was not like the student in whose hand Agassiz placed a piece of worn coral with the remark, "Take a fortnight and find out something about it," and who could do nothing with it until he was afterward told to break it and "look at the inside." This young student was a keen investigator, who seemed to know intuitively how to apply what he learned from professors or books to natural objects. He seemed destined to a great career as a naturalist.

Hardly had he finished his college course when startling reverses of fortune overwhelmed his family. Business troubles, followed by loss of mind and health, left his father a shattered wreck. The brilliant young man, full of ambition to undertake congenial studies, was forced to support his mother and sisters in the best way that was open to him. He took a clerkship in a mercantile house, and gave up his life to what was to him distasteful drudgery.

Ten years passed in faithful and loving service to his family. He made progress in his business, but never ceased to regard it as an irksome occupation for which he had neither inclination nor full natural equipment.

He was a hard worker for those dependent upon him, and did his work cheerfully. But ardent for scientific studies was still the passion of his life. His heart was fixed upon the vacant place among scientific investi-

gators which Agassiz thought it might be his lot to fill.

At last when his mother followed his father to the grave, and his youngest sister was in a position to support herself, the opportunity for which he had been waiting patiently while doing his manly but distasteful work, seemed to be within his grasp. He resolved to give up his mercantile business, now that no one was dependent upon him, and to use his savings in following Tyndall's example and taking a special course of scientific study at a German university.

He passed a happy month in forecasting the resumption of his favorite studies, and in renewing his youthful enthusiasm. On the eve of his expected departure for Europe, when he was making final arrangements for abandoning his mercantile business, came another stern call to what seemed to him to be duty. His oldest sister was left a penniless widow, with three young children to feed, clothe and educate.

It cost him a hard struggle to be unselfish and manly, but he gave up his plans for entering the German university, and went on with his business drudgery. He made a new home for his sister and her children, and devoted himself to their service. The vacant place in the scientific world which Agassiz had said was waiting for him was filled, if at all, by a more fortunate student.

If he could have had a chance, he might have made his mark in the world. But what heroism there was in his unselfish life!

## OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

In the matter of statehood Oklahoma has concluded to do just what she has been doing; wait.

Judge McAtee holds that counties must accept their own warrants in payment for liquor license.

The El Reno Eagle is kicking to have the oil derrick which supports the fire-bell in that town removed.

If they go to registering every calf that is born in Oklahoma they will have a time of it. Oklahoma is a great cattle country. A cattleman at El Reno recently accepted a worthless check for \$500 in Blaine county for payment for some cattle. Some men never learn.

John Golobie of Guthrie, gives it out that this is a land of opportunity. But you can't make the Pop editor whom Fitzer roasted believe that.

The records of the Kingfisher and Oklahoma City land offices show that as yet one-half of the Cherokee and Arapahoe country is uncultivated and open for homestead entries, as follows: Blaine county, lying immediately west of Kingfisher, has 30,720 acres; G county, immediately west of Canadian county, 23,190 acres; Dal county, 23,840 acres; D county, 47,000 acres, and Rogers Mills county, 24,000 acres. In portions of this great public domain corn was raised averaging forty to sixty bushels per acre. From the above statistics this would give free homes of 160 acres each to over 100,000 families.

Blackwell Record: There came near being a lynching here, Sunday night, but better judgment prevailed and the intended victim is of the earth earthy. The citizens, or a great portion of them, in this vicinity have been harassed by bogus contests until the point has been reached where forbearance ceased to be a virtue. A man no sooner clears up one contest when another is lapped upon him, and the corroborating witness can never be found. The impression is prevalent that certain attorneys at Perry are at the bottom of this work for blood money, and that they have a few henchmen in Kay county working with them. Just as the matters were getting ready to make final proof upon their claims, contests were filed against them on various grounds, and in no case in this vicinity has the corroborating witness been located. In the vast majority of cases he is a straw man, fictitious name covering the identity of a paid perjurer, in the employ of a gang of blood-suckers who seek to rob the honest settler before he can make final proof upon his claim. One of the instigators of this work, however, has been discovered, and at a meeting of settlers last Sunday night it was determined to string him to the nearest limb. In fact the matter proceeded to that point that the rope was procured, but better judgment prevailed, and the matter, for the time at least, was dropped. The suspected person is the same who has been furnishing information against the settlers who have been arrested on the charge of timber cutting, and the matter, for the time at least, was dropped. The suspected person is the same who has been furnishing information against the settlers who have been arrested on the charge of timber cutting, and the matter, for the time at least, was dropped.

Taking His Medicine in Water.

Some time ago a Liverpool Irishman, who had a bad cold, went to the doctor for some medicine. After the doctor had examined him he handed him the bottle of medicine, saying: "It is one and sixpence and must be taken in water three times a day."

"Sure, I've got a shilling in the world," said the sick man.

"Well, you can have the bottle for a shilling," replied the good-natured doctor.

Then the Irishman said: "Thanks, and if it does me good, sure I'll bring you the balance due you."

When he got home he said to his wife: "Naggle, I won't take any medicine to-night; I'll go to bed."

Next morning he got into a tub of cold water, and, shivering with cold, shouted: "Maggiel! Naggiel! bring me the medicine. If I've got to take this three times a day, sure it will kill me."

—Sheffield Telegraph.

No Happiness in His.

Father—Why don't you work my son? If you only knew how much happiness work brings you would begin at once.

Son—Father, I am trying to lead a life of self-denial in which happiness cuts no figure. Do not tempt me.—Detroit Free Press.

His Reason.

Mrs. Putney is a good wife, but not a very obedient one. "I did not promise to obey," she owns reluctantly. "But then, I said to myself, in my own mind, as I done it. So far as I can! And men can't be followed and minded without a word said on the other side. Nobody knows where we should bring up."

Mr. Putney, however, feels that her mental reservations underlie the entire structure of her actions. The other day he was walking in the field when a neighbor walked by.

"I've been in to see your wife," said the neighbor. "She ain't at home."

"Ain't at home?"

"No. You 'sposed she's gone plum-min'?"

"No! I guess she's harnessed up and gone to town. For I told her not to!"

—Youth's Companion.

English Railroads.

The staff of the English railroads is mostly made up of men who entered the service as lads, say fourteen years old, and necessarily in very subordinate positions—about the stations as porters and telegraph boys. In the offices as

Munson & McNamara.

123 and 127 Main Street.

## DRESS GOODS

BIG PRICE SHRINKAGE.

Covert Cloths, 54-inch; very stylish; \$1.00 quality, 49c.

Covert Cloths, 54-inch; \$1.25 quality at 75c.

## HANDKERCHIEFS.

A little lot of 50 dozen at a surprise price of 5c each.

## CARPET

SURPRISE TOMORROW.

Munson & McNamara.

## THE DAVENPORT RUPTURE CURE.

J. DE WITT CARPENTER, M. D., Specialist.

Rupture, Diseases of the Throat and Nose, and All Chronic Cases Successfully Treated.

Two Weeks' Free Treatment for Catarrh to those who apply before February 1st.

RUPTURE CURED THIS MONTH FOR \$25.00.

No detention from business. Consultation free. Write for book.

DAVENPORT RUPTURE CURE, 141 North Market St., Wichita, Kan.

## The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New insurance written in 1894, \$20,885,350.00

Total receipts in 1894, 3,856,472.32

Loans paid, 971,239.49

Total assets January 1, 1895, 15,638,208.80

Gain of assets over 1893, 1,172,882.80

Surplus, 1,144,472.29

Gain in surplus over 1893, 128,453.33

Gross dividends paid in 1894 over 10 per cent in excess of dividends paid in 1893

Good agents wanted in every important town in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Address J. M. KNAPP, Manager, or R. J. COX, Sup't. of Agents, 306 Sedgewick Building, Wichita, Kan.

## Clearing Sale

## TRUE ECONOMY

BIDS YOU

## Attend This Great Sale.

Extremely Low Prices in Every Department

## SALE OF FRENCH SERGES.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

50 pieces fine French serges, 36 inch, strictly wool, all spring shades and black, cheap at 50c, on sale now for 30 cents.

Finest quality English cashmere, all colors and black, worth 35c, now 22 1/2 cents.

All wool Henriettas, colors and black, fine finish. 32 cents.

36 inch dress flannels, rough stuffs and novelty dress goods, sold all season for 50c, now 25 cents.

46 inch all wool Henriettas, the usual 60c quality, 39 cents.

15 pieces new spring suitings just opened, small checks, all wool, 30 cents.

## LININGS.

Best cambric, 3c.

Good sile